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Atlanta, Ga.

VOL. XXIII.

ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1891. TEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HE LEFT THE BABY Long Enough to Attend a Democratic Meeting.

CLEVELAND'S SPEECH LAST NIGHT At the Reception Tendered to Mr. Flower

TRUE DEMOCRATS SHOULD SUPPORT The Ticket Nominated at Saratoga—Every True Man Will Do His Utmost for Its Success.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The democratic club of the city of New York tendered a reception to Hon. Roswell P. Flower, democratic candidate for governor, this evening in the clubhouse, No. 617 Fifth avenue. It was a notable gathering of prominent democratic citizens of the metropolis, including ex-President Grover Cleveland.

When the ex-president entered his appearance was a signal for an enthusiastic outburst of applause, which continued for several minutes. His meeting with Mr. Flower was characterized by the heartiness of good feeling, and the cheers were redoubled. In response to a speech, Mr. Cleveland said:

Mr. Cleveland's Speech.

Probably you are of the opinion that I have been more interested the last few days with a non-voter than with an actual politician. [Laughter and applause.] I regret to say that that non-voter won't be able to help the democratic party much in its opposition to woman suffrage has been repealed. [Renewed laughter and applause.]

When I come into this home of democracy, into the democratic atmosphere, all my enthusiasm for the principles of good government is awakened and intensified. We are in a stirring contest, which I do not want to be left out. This is a time when every democrat must do his full duty.

Never has there been a time when the demands of the democratic party for party success, it gives me the greatest pleasure to be able to say that the ticket nominated merits and should receive the earnest support of every true democrat.

Never has there been a time when the contest must be won by personal effort, and I hope that our democratic in the city and state will do his utmost for that success which I am confident we shall obtain.

Mr. Cleveland spoke for about fifteen minutes and was repeatedly applauded.

Hermon Oelrichs Resigns.

NEW YORK, October 5.—Hermon Oelrichs this evening tendered his resignation as a member of the democratic national committee to Chairman Calvin S. Brice. The action of the democratic state convention in its nominations, he said, indicated that Tammany hall is to be the ruling spirit in the state. This was contrary to his views, and he, therefore, resigned.

THE QUARREL WITH CHILE.

Minister Egan Serves Notice Upon the Junta.

SANTIAGO, Chile, October 5.—The Chilean government has so far evinced no intention of abandoning its position that it had a perfect right to arrest persons as they enter or leave the precincts of the American legation. But, while strenuously insisting upon the possession of this abstract right, the government is at present making no attempt to put it in practice. Partisans of Balmaceda who took refuge under Minister Egan's roof are still there, and no arrests have been made during the past few days.

It cannot be learned that the government has in contemplation any plan for asserting, in the name of the right of arrest, that is claimed, but it is thought that the present unsatisfactory situation cannot be of long continuance.

In accordance with instructions received from the state department at Washington, Minister Egan has given the junta a formal notice that his Chilean constituents continue to maintain their present attitude, the friendly relations between Chile and the United States will be interrupted. The junta's reply to this notice is awaited with the greatest interest. What Mr. Egan's next step will be in the case is unknown to the world.

The United States' flagship San Francisco, which is returning from the north, is expected to reach Valparaiso some time this week. When she gets in port the present plan of the American minister is to ask the Chilean government to allow refugees from the United States to remain on board the United States man-of-war Baltimore and to take their departure from Chilean territory.

IT OPENED BUOYANT

And Closed at an Advance—The Day on the
Cotton Exchange.

Left in the Pocket of One of His Victims.
"I Hurt Only Those Who Hurt Me."

HAVANA, October 5.—Manuel Garcia and his bandits killed P. Hernandez and his wife on their plantation near Quivicana, Cuba. Hernandez was pregnant. In Hernandez's pocket Garcia placed a letter which he signed with his own name in which he says:

Hernandez had been my friend since boyhood. I killed him because he tried to deliver me to the guards. I have never before killed a woman, but I killed her because she tried to deliver me to her.

I hurt only those who hurt me.

THE MURDERER ARRESTED.

An Illicit Distiller Who Committed the
Crime to Save His Still.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., October 5.—[Special.]—One night two months ago, "Squire Fogg," a farmer living near Gaylesville, Ala., was called to his door, and upon opening it an ax blade was buried in his brain, causing instant death. Will Cantrell, a negro engaged in illicit whisky selling, committed the crime, according to the report of his master. Yesterday the sheriff of Marion county, Georgia, arrested Cantrell, who was making his way toward Chattanooga, at Kensington, Ala., and lodged him in jail at Leroy, Ga.

INDIAN OUTBREAK IN MEXICO.

The Trouble Caused by Colonies Settling
on Indian Lands.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., October 5.—John H. Parton, an American, who for the past two years has been engaged in the mining business near Metztitlan, in the state of Hidalgo, Mexico, arrived here yesterday. He brings information of a bloody Indian outbreak, which has for some time been in progress in the district of Tulamengo, in that state. The trouble is the outgrowth of a dispute between several colonies of Spaniards and Germans and Indians, new settlers attempting to settle on lands of the natives.

The Indians resisted their attempt to evict them, and much bloodshed has resulted. Parton says, that a few days before he departed, the settlers in the village where he was attacked, and nearly twenty men were massacred, including men, women and children.

The colonists have appealed to the government for protection and several battalions of troops are on their way to the scene of the trouble.

THE CASE OF DR. BRIGGS.

Report of the Prosecuting Committee to the
Presbytery.

NEW YORK, October 5.—At the semi-annual meeting of the New York presbytery, held this morning, in the Scotch Presbyterian church, in West Fourteenth street, Rev. John C. Bliss, pastor of Washington Heights Presbyterian church, presided as moderator.

The prosecuting committee appointed last spring to prepare papers in the case of Dr. Charles A. Briggs urged its report, embodying the charges against him. The committee states that they decided to base the charges and specifications upon what is contained in Dr. Briggs's inaugural address alone, for reasons which they state at great length, the principal ones being that the largest number ever on a docket at the beginning of a term.

The First Episcopal Church.

MIDDLEBURY, Ky., October 5.—[Special.]—St. Mary's Episcopal church, the first built in this state, was consecrated yesterday by Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky.

dress may be regarded as a most deliberate and emphatic expression of Dr. Briggs's doctrine, and therefore representing most fairly his position with respect to those doctrines upon which the charges and specifications are based.

The report adds that the committee is not unmindful of the fact that the erroneous and ill-advised utterances of Dr. Briggs have seriously disturbed the peace of the church, but that does not include this grave offense in the list of formal charges.

Dr. Alexander's motion was put to the test of a roll call. It stood for the dismissal of the committee and the stoppage of all judicial proceedings.

Dr. Briggs listened to the roll call with some anxiety. His friend, Professor Brown, counted the vote as it went along, and Dr. Briggs counted over his shoulder to see it.

The vote was as follows:

Yea, 62; nays, 12; clergymen, 50. Nays, 64; elders, 20; laymen, 44.

The motion was lost.

The Original Motion Adopted.

This original motion was adopted, confirming the recommendation of the committee that Dr. Briggs be served with a copy of the charges and stand trial.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Three Persons Perish in a New York Tenement Fire.

NEW YORK, October 5.—Three persons were burned to death early this morning in a fire in the five-story brick tenement house, at the corner of Hudson and Dominick streets, and two others were very badly burned, one so seriously that recovery is not expected. The dead are:

MRS. ANNIE MURPHY, thirty-two years old, of 26 Hudson street.

MISS KATE DUNN, twenty-two years old, a dressmaker, who lived with Mrs. Murphy.

JOSEPHINE RYAN, five years old, Washington, D. C., Mrs. Murphy's niece.

The injured are: Martin D. Toohey, eleven years old, Mrs. Murphy's son by her first husband.

His injuries are pronounced fatal. John Toohey, nine years old, Mrs. Murphy's second son; his injuries are perhaps fatal.

The fire was discovered at 2:30 o'clock this morning, when Policeman McGrath heard the sound of breaking glass, which he thought was caused by a burglar. Running up to the store on the ground floor of 26 Hudson, occupied by J. Kratzenstein, furniture and upholstery, he saw a pane of glass in the window, when there immediately poured out a heavy volume of smoke. The policeman rapped for the door, and a man answered it. The man ran out, shouting, "Fire!" and then broke the alarm and then broke in the doors of the main entrance to the house on the Dominick street side.

The flames and smoke rushed out and drove the policemen back. The stairway leading to the upper stories was filled with smoke, and a shaft that was filled with a column of flame. It was evident that it would be impossible for the inmates of the house, fifty in number, to escape by the stairs.

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AUGUSTA IN BRIEF.

The Reformers Defeat the Administration Candidates.

CITY OFFICERS CANNOT CANVASS.

The Discrimination of the South Carolina Railroad Against Augusta Merchants to Be Investigated.

AUGUSTA, Ga., October 5.—[Special.]—The committee of one hundred was on top tonight. They elected their men at the council meeting tonight to fill the vacancies in municipal offices.

Mr. Tom Jones was elected city sheriff and assessor without opposition, to succeed his uncle, Mr. W. C. Jones, who resigned.

Captain John M. Hayes was elected city cemetery sexton, to succeed the late Captain James Bryan. He was supported by the representatives of the citizens' association in the council, against Henry C. Britton, the administration candidate.

Registry Clerks Elected.

The following five gentlemen were elected registry clerks, one for each ward.

First Ward—J. J. Lathrop.

Second Ward—A. H. Herndon.

Third Ward—D. Galvan.

Fourth Ward—Hugh Pendleton.

Fifth Ward—Henry J. Miller.

The council accepted Judge Eve's proposition for a market and enginehouse. Judge Eve will remove the buildings and furnish the city with all materials for building a new engine house.

Mr. Gilmer's ordinance fixing a tax of \$200 on cigarette dealers was killed.

A resolution was adopted that any employee or salaried officer who neglects or is absent from duty for election purposes, will be dispensed with. This will stop the city employees from dabbling in the coming campaign.

The Cotton Question.

Councilman Hull, cotton merchant, brought to the attention of the council a discrimination that was being made against Augusta. He complained that the passenger train schedules of the Central railroad and the roads entering Augusta, which are operated by the Richmond Terminal, are horrible and unsatisfactory to Augusta. He called attention to the tariff of the South Carolina railroad, which he says charges 23 cents to haul a bale of cotton from Blackville to Augusta, only forty-seven miles, while they haul cotton to Charleston from Blackville for 1 cent less than they will bring it to Augusta. Mr. Hull considered that serious discrimination against the city, which can continue unless the cotton on the road line. Mr. Hull didn't think Augusta should quietly submit and allow the railroads to treat her so badly and proposed that the city should take a hand in the matter and see if the city didn't have some redress against such discrimination against Augusta.

On October 5, Mr. Hull, the mayor appointed Councilmen Hill, Young and Lamar to confer with the officers of the cotton exchange to try and see if such discrimination could not be stopped, and the railroad crowd be made to treat Augusta better than they have been doing.

ADULTERANTS IN BAKING POWDER.

Ammonia and Alum are the Principal Adulterants Used.

From the San Francisco Pacific Medical Journal.

The presence of ammonia in a baking powder, a very simple, but quite satisfactory test may be made by any one over his own cooking stove. Take a small quantity of the powder to be tested and dissolve it in a tumbler of water; place the solution over the fire and stir it while heating, then introduce your nose into the cup. The resemblance to a bottle of aqua ammonia will, in many instances, be very impressive. To detect the presence of alum would require a more critical analysis.

Probably the most nearly perfect baking powder would be that composed of pure cream of tartar, bicarbonate of soda and starch. The starch is a food, the other two ingredients when united chemically in the dough, would liberate carbonic acid gas and leave no objectionable residue.

We might appropriately introduce here some remarks on dyspepsia and outline what, in our opinion, constitutes one of its prominent causes.

The extensive hold which disorders of the stomach have secured upon the people of America has been particularly so much so that dyspepsia has been designated by some as the American disease. It may be met with all over our great country, in almost every household, and is becoming more prevalent day by day. It is a disease of civilization, and largely of our country. The etiologies of this subject are numerous, but the actual effects of many often very indefinite. No one, in fact, has yet satisfactorily accounted for the great prevalence of dyspepsia in America.

But while numerically these causes may be great, it is at the same time that they exerting a significant influence are comparatively few. Without attempting to mention them all, there is one particularly which has been slowly, insidiously, yet none the less dangerously, exerting its influence, and to which the attention of the medical profession has not yet been directed. We refer to the common introduction through the food, into the stomach, of ammonia.

If any one will take the pains to study the modern history of dyspepsia, he will soon discover that its march of progress has been contemporaneous with the introduction and use of baking powders. The popularity of this article has become enormous. No pan of today is without it. Not every brand, however, is impure. There are one or two worthy exceptions; but many of them are contaminated, and the most deleterious substance to be found in an article of food is in the bread.

The ammonia introduced into the dough is not all set free by heating. According to Professor Hilgard, University of California, "The ammonia may not assume the gaseous state further than does the water itself, of which it slightly lowers the boiling point; while the large proportion, introduced by air in the course of time, while the ammonia remains in absorption or solution in the water of the bread, recombined into carbonate."

So much for the presence of ammonia in some of the popular brands of baking powders now on the market, and for its effect in the bread. Now, what are some of its effects? Bartholow, classing it among the agents that increase waste, says: "The long-continued use of ammonia impairs digestion by neutralizing the gastric juice. Increased waste of tissue is also often the result of ammonia, manifested by pallor, emaciation and feebleness. When introduced into the blood in sufficient quantity, it damages the structure of the red blood globules, and in this way also it affects the nutrition of the body, besides the action which it has in common with the other articles of increasing the waste of tissue or causing 'cachexia-morbi'." This question regarding the effect of ammonia upon the human economy is one upon which authorities do not differ, and the individual experience of every physician is in accord with the assertion of authorities. The agent is not a food; an excretion, not a nutrient. It is an irritant to the system through these means, while not sufficient at any particular time, and not sufficient to prove injurious, becomes both great and deleterious by being continuous. Physicians owe it to their patients and to the people generally to inform themselves regarding this matter, and without fear of contradiction, declare, "denn injurious preparations;" and the various boards of health throughout the state, dealing with the question of food adulterations, would do the people a great service to look to the brands of baking powders containing ammonia and other injurious ingredients.

FIGHTING FOR HIS LIFE.

A Deputy Sheriff Has a Hard Set-to with the Friends of a Prisoner.

JASPER, Ga., October 5.—[Special.]—Jim Mann, our efficient deputy sheriff, accompanied by Will McElroy, went down into Gordon county Saturday to make some arrest of parties against whom the grand jury had found bills at the recent term of our superior court. When he arrived his game was gone. On his return to Lindale, in this county, he found that George Lawman and Jim Lawman, of Gilmer county, were in the neighborhood painting it red. As he had a bench warrant, of old date, against George Lawman, he and McElroy arrested him and started for this place with him. When a short distance off, Jim Lawman and Lee Scott, one of their pals, followed, and when they came upon the party Jim Lawman drew his pistol upon Deputy Sheriff Mann and demanded the release of his brother. McElroy knocked up Lawman's pistol, when a general hand-to-hand fight ensued. During the time Jim Lawman fired upon McElroy and gave him a dangerous and serious wound. Deputy Sheriff Mann and McElroy, notwithstanding the latter's wound, held their prisoner and arrested the other two and brought them, handcuffed, to this place, and they now occupy cells in our county jail. The Lawmans are desperate fellows, known blockaders, and no doubt belong to the "Honest Men's Protective League" which has already become famous by some of their leaders having been sent to the penitentiary for life on conviction for arson.

THE BERESFORD CASES

Will Be Put on Trial in Floyd Superior Court Today.

ROME, Ga., October 5.—[Special.]—The announcement was made this afternoon that the Beresford case will be called for trial tomorrow morning. Judge Maddox, after finishing the regular call docket, announced that jail cases would be tried.

"I wish to notify the counsel for both sides that the Beresford cases will be called tomorrow morning."

Judge Joel Brannah, leading counsel for the state, said all right, so far as the state was concerned. Colonel L. A. Dean, for the defense, asked for a leave of absence until morning for the preparation of their case. This was granted and the battle begins in the morning.

Brilliant counsel represent both sides. Judge Joel Brannah, Colonel D. B. Hamilton, Solicitor General Nunnally, Colonel W. S. McIlroy and Donald Harper, are for the state. The counsel for the defense are Dean & Smith, Seaborn and Moses Wright, Walter W. Vandiver, Ewing and Crosby.

THE NEWS FROM MACON.

The Macon and Atlanta to Be Built—Other Prominent News Items.

MACON, Ga., October 5.—[Special.]—Work will be resumed and pushed forward on the Macon and Atlantic road on Monday next. By that date certain debts will have been removed, and there will be money enough for current expenses on the road. The balance of the work on the road will cost \$588,000.

Macon's tax rate, notwithstanding a heavy increase of taxable values, will be higher this year than ever before. This is owing to the heavy tax bill imposed by the present legislature.

The proposed twelve-hour law among the railroad men will not seriously affect the trading Macon.

All the schools of Macon have resumed today.

White caps are at work around Bloodworth, visiting obnoxious people.

Mrs. Shivers, the daughter of Captain T. S. Jeter, is dead.

George Harlan, colored, is in jail charged with a numerous assault on Dr. Fred Wilkes, a white boy, whom he stabbed almost to death on Sunday evening.

The Perry Rifles will attend the Macon fair.

The business men of Macon are taking steps to purchase the Hotel Lanier.

THE THOMASVILLE, TALLAHASSEE AND NORTHERN.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., October 5.—[Special.]—Mr. R. L. Bennett, civil engineer of the new road to be built between this and Tallahassee, was in the city yesterday on route back from the north. Mr. Bennett states that work will start on the Thomasville, Tallahassee and Northern (as the road will be known) now in a few weeks, and that work will be pushed to a rapid finish. This is encouraging news.

SOCIAL GOSSIP.

One of the grandest musical entertainments of the season will be given under the direction of Mr. H. G. Simpson for the benefit of the hospital fund. The engagement for the performance will begin this week. Mr. Simpson is a very gifted and thoroughly cultivated musician, and no pains will be spared to make the entertainment a grand success.

A meeting of the people interested therein will be held Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Young Men's Christian Association building.

Another call has been issued to act as choristers and lend their aid to the affair, and who are requested to attend the meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association hall are as follows:

Mrs. William Dickson, Mrs. Joe Hirsch, Mrs. Clarence Knowles, Mrs. Henry Porter, Mrs. Tom Clarence, Mrs. Frank Johnson, Mr. Joe Thompson, Mrs. Morris Rich, Mrs. J. K. Holt, Mrs. Raines, Mrs. Willie Grant, Mrs. A. D. Adair, Mrs. John C. Payne, Mrs. John Burke, Mrs. W. C. Morrison, Mrs. M. C. Kiser, Mrs. John Dickey, Mrs. D. Ridley, Mrs. Gwin, Mrs. Newnam, Mrs. W. H. Smythe, Mrs. H. H. Calhoun, Mrs. P. C. Snoddy, Mrs. H. H. Cook, Mrs. H. H. Williams, Mrs. A. L. Green, Mrs. L. L. Mims, Mrs. J. M. High, Mrs. Neilia Black, Mrs. W. F. Pattillo, Mrs. Rankin, Mrs. Tom Glenn, Mrs. Oglestree, Mrs. Mary Brown, Mrs. Tom Arthur, Richard, Mrs. W. L. Peeler, Mrs. W. L. Peeler, Mrs. W. H. Venable and Mrs. Oscar Pappheimer.

* * *

There was a quiet and beautiful marriage ceremony at the residence of Colonel Albert Howell, 69 Ivy street, yesterday evening at 3:30 o'clock. The contracting parties were Mr. Charles A. Whitten, a rising young lawyer of Loudonboro, Ala., and Miss Clyde Hearn, the beautiful and charming daughter of Captain W. T. Hearn, of Thomasville. The bride was dressed in a white gown, the groom in a dark suit, and a handsome traveling suit of golden brown cloth with hat and gloves to match, and carried in her hand a lovely bouquet of bride roses and maiden-hair fern. Miss Annie D. Howell, the little daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Albert Howell, with Master Emerson Peck, acted as attendants. Rev. Dr. J. W. Lee performed the ceremony. Only a few friends and relatives were present.

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So much for the presence of ammonia in some of the popular brands of baking powders now on the market, and for its effect in the bread.

Now, what are some of its effects? Bartholow, classing it among the agents that increase waste, says: "The long-continued use of ammonia impairs digestion by neutralizing the gastric juice. Increased waste of tissue is also often the result of ammonia, manifested by pallor, emaciation and feebleness.

When introduced into the blood in sufficient quantity, it damages the structure of the red blood globules, and in this way also it affects the nutrition of the body, besides the action which it has in common with the other articles of increasing the waste of tissue or causing 'cachexia-morbi'."

This question regarding the effect of ammonia upon the human economy is one upon which authorities do not differ, and the individual experience of every physician is in accord with the assertion of authorities.

The agent is not a food; an excretion, not a nutrient. It is an irritant to the system through these means, while not sufficient at any particular time, and not sufficient to prove injurious, becomes both great and deleterious by being continuous. Physicians owe it to their patients and to the people generally to inform themselves regarding this matter, and without fear of contradiction, declare,

"denn injurious preparations;" and the various boards of health throughout the state, dealing with the question of food adulterations,

would do the people a great service to look to the brands of baking powders containing ammonia and other injurious ingredients.

DR. PRICE'S

Team Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Lincolnton, Ga., October 5.—[Special.]—Coleman Groves, aged eleven years, and Mr. Jim Nichols were out hunting this evening, and were walking down opposite sides of a swamp, when Mr. Nichols flushed a covey of birds and fired, wounding Groves in the face. The wound, though painful, is not serious.

Judge Walter T. Turnbull.

ROCK, Ga., October 5.—[Special.]—Judge

Yerhardt's term as judge of the city court

expired today, and from this date the

term will be divided into four months.

Mr. Pittman, of Elberton, will reach the city today, and will begin her connection with the Southern Alliance Farmer as associate editor.

Mr. Blackwell, of Elberton, will reach the city today, and will begin her connection with the Southern Alliance Farmer as associate editor.

THE LAW SCHOOL

Began the Opening Session Last Night with an Address

BY CHIEF JUSTICE BLECKLEY.

A Fine Delegation of Students Were Present. The Indications Are Flattering for a Successful Year.

The first session of the Atlanta Law school began last night at the Atlanta Medical college, with an address by Judge Logan E. Blackley, chief justice of Georgia.

The speaker was introduced by Dr. Powell, after a brief sketch of the origin and growth of the Atlanta Medical college.

Judge Blackley's discourse was profound and beautiful expression such an one, as a whole, as could be expected from the scholarly intellect that called it into being. There was so much suggestiveness in it that is lost by discontinuous statements.

The first words of Judge Blackley were upon the name of Jennie Cotten, who is known in colored circles as a root and hoodoo doctor, called at the house of Delta Kilpatrick, on Honey alley, Delta was not very well, and stated in the presence of the doctor that she feared her illness would prevent her from going to the circus yesterday afternoon. The doctor proposed curing her in time to go to the show for a dollar. The deal was made, and the patient ordered to go to bed, while the doctor ransacked her herb bag to get something from the mysterious collection.

Immediately following this, a large kettle was placed on the stove and filled with water. Into this was put a quantity of the insides of green gourds. Three pints of green gourd tea was made, and the patient, according to her story, compelled to swallow it pint after pint.

Immediately following this, a quantity of gold earth, as the doctor termed it, was placed in the kettle, and three pints of golded earth tea was required to drink this, which she did; pint following pint as before. Inside of thirty minutes were pints of silk weed tea prepared, and this was followed by a quantity of tea of fortification, and death, the patient drank.

Between doses the doctor would drink extravagantly from a quart bottle of wine or whisky, which she said was an essential adjunct to the efficacy of the charum and medicine.

In about twenty minutes after the first dose was taken, the patient became very sick and began to vomit. She began to accuse the doctor of malpractice. This very much angered the doctor, and she swore and rent her garments and threatened to annihilate the whole shooting match.

A policeman was sent for, but the doctor had disappeared before he arrived.

She vomited every few minutes all through the day, up till about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She was very sick and weak, and it was thought for some time would die.

Last night she was delirious, and her condition was not a serious one. The authorities were on the lookout for the doctor, who lives near the cemetery, all day yesterday, but could not spot her. She sent word to the family of the sick woman last night that she would kill some of them before daylight, and the same morning stated that she had killed a dozen white women in her career of practice, and that the fate of the Kilpatrick household was sealed.

No wine was slept in that house last night, but so strong was their belief in the doctor's power to kill them that they were staying awake, expecting each moment to be the last one, and offering up prayer.

IN THEIR NEW QUARTERS.

Central Lodge, I. O. O. F., Held the First Meeting Last Night in the New Lodge.

The new lodgeroom of the Odd Fellows is just about finished and it is very beautiful in every particular.

Probably no handsomer hall is occupied by the Whole in the state.

Most people talk about law in its broad sense. These gentlemen are going to

WILL COME UP TODAY

Thomas & Co. "Honest Man's Friend and Protector" Case

TO BE HEARD THIS MORNING.

The United States Courts Convened Yesterday—Nothing of Importance Done. Two Decisions of Justice Lamar.

The United States courts and the grand jury convened yesterday morning, and in these departments there were busy times.

In the circuit court the main case to come up was that against Wigginson and twenty others for conspiracy. It was set for 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The "Honest Man's Friend and Protector" had evidently grown fat, for a large number wanted to hear the proceedings, and hear the disposition of the cause which had been before Uncle Sam for over a year.

But it was again postponed, and this morning at 10 o'clock it will be called for a final hearing.

There were several moonshining cases in the district court.

David Gillespie, of Franklin county, pleaded guilty to working in a distillery and was given one month imprisonment.

The information against Stephen Cochran, of Fannin county, charged with the same offense, was quashed.

Wilson Giem, of Bartow county, pleaded guilty to retailing and was sentenced to one month imprisonment and a fine of \$100.

John Jones, of Campbell county, was also up for retailing. His was the only jury trial of the day. A verdict was rendered in his favor and he was allowed to go.

The case against Sim Palmer, of Towns county, charging him with violation of the revenue laws, was dismissed.

William L. Lanes, of Cherokee, plead guilty to working in a distillery, and was sentenced to one month in the Cobb county jail and fined \$100.

Francis Partain and Richard Healy, of Fannin county, were each given one month for the same offense.

A True Bill.

The grand jury yesterday found a true bill against Mr. J. T. Slatter. When the old firm of Slatter & Conner dissolved partnership, the former member was charged with opening a mail, which he, after withdrawing from the firm, had no business with. The matter was brought before the courts and Mr. Slatter was compelled to give bond.

The grand jury now finds a true bill for fraudulently obtaining possession of registered letters, before delivery to the person addressed.

Two Important Decisions.

Justice Lamar has delivered two other important decisions besides that in regard to the Cobb county murderers.

Gann and Reaves, et al., had brought suit against the Northeastern Railroad Company, et al., in the circuit court. Justice Lamar heard the case in May and reserved his decision.

There had been a motion to remand it to the superior court of Clark county, because it was claimed that the United States had no jurisdiction to hear and determine the issues involved therein. In his discussion Justice Lamar said that the complainants were numerous, and had been stockholders in the Northeastern railroad, a Georgia corporation, and they were, with four exceptions, citizens of Georgia. The motion to remand was sustained.

The other case was that of the Dallas cotton mill, the Nigeria Fire Insurance Company. It was a suit on a fire insurance policy. A motion had been made, and heard by Justice Lamar, to remand the case to the city court of Rome. The justice overruled this.

A Welcome Letter.

Collector of Customs Wimbish received a letter yesterday which was very pleasing, in view of the cool weather. It was as follows:

"Dear Sirs.—I am M. J. Lyon, a contractor of the best apparatus for the building in your custody, has submitted a report of the test of the material to be used in the construction of the boiler. The report is very satisfactory and the material accepted. Respectfully yours,

W. T. EDWARDS,
Supervising Architect.

A Good Showing.

The special delivery department is highly gratified over the increase in its work. It is now about double what it was when the institution was established and is being appreciated.

The new year in the record began on July 1st. The comparative showing is as follows:

July, August, September.
1888.....513 533 574
1889.....520 538 571
1890.....514 524 516

"That proves," said Mr. Blodget, "that the special delivery system is becoming a great success. There was an increase in 1890 of 212 over 1889, and we are going to do much better this year. All that refers, of course, only to letters which are delivered here in Atlanta."

Will Arrive Soon.

Emmet B. Stanley yesterday morning received a telegram from his mother stating that she would be coming to Atlanta and would arrive today or tomorrow. The young man is greatly improved in health and anxious for his mother's arrival so that he can give bond and settle his affairs.

LAY IN A COTTON PATCH.

When His Enemy Came Along He Fired and Killed Him.

Mr. W. H. Hawkes, of Jackson county, brought intelligence to Atlanta yesterday of an ugly murder that has just come to light.

On last Wednesday, two negroes, Jeff Staples and Dolly Jones, were at William Hardeman's grocery store in Newtown district, Jackson county.

They became engaged in a quarrel and after a few moments blows were exchanged. The grocery keeper succeeded in parting the two men. Staples then left and going home, secured a gun and went to Jones's place. There he secreted himself behind a cotton patch, lying in wait for his opponent.

About 11 o'clock Jones came home. As he was about to enter his house a short run out and the next yell, blaring pistol! The neighbors were aroused and the wounded was dead. In an hour he was dead.

Then a searching party was instituted for Staples. Since Wednesday there has been a sharp lookout for him but he has made good his escape.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

The Ministers of the Evangelical Society Hold a Meeting.

Yesterday morning the regular meeting of the Evangelical Ministers' Society took place in the basement of the First Methodist church. There was an unusually large attendance of ministers present.

Dr. Hawthorne, the president, was absent, and Dr. Holderby was elected as temporary chairman.

Dr. Holderby proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved: That the convention of Christian Workers of the United States and Canada, which convenes the first week in November, 1892, be invited to meet in Atlanta.

A committee, consisting of Drs. Hawthorne, Lee and Cleveland, was appointed to get up a suitable invitation and decide how it can be most effectively presented.

The various preachers made brief reports of their evangelistic work.

A resolution was adopted authorizing Dr. Held to turn over to Mr. McBurney the list of apportionment of ministers' lots in Westview cemetery. Mr. McBurney will make the collections from the various churches and keep a record of all transactions.

FESTON'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

FESTON'S MEDICAL COLLEGE, 1876, University of New York (epis) sun tues fri.

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PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY

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The Sunday (20 to 35 Pages) 2.00
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The Weekly, per year (12 Pages) 1.00
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Address, CONSTITUTION BUILDING, Atlanta, Ga.

12 CENTS PER WEEK
For THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for THE DAILY AND SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or 65 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

ATLANTA, GA., October 6, 1891.

Boulanger and His Mission.

It is a fact not without significance that Henri Rochefort, the "idol of the faubourgs," was the chief mourner at the burial of Boulanger.

This at least implies that the policy for which the dead leader had suffered the loss of place and incurred the shame of political outlawry, was yet dear to the masses of his countrymen.

Rochefort, who dared to say of Napoleon that he was a "poltroon at Sedan"—who had stigmatized McMahon as an imperialist and scouted Jules Grevy as a time-serving demagogue and who had not even spared Gambetta, was true to Boulanger, the greatest living champion of that territorial unity of France which had been violated by the treaty of Frankfort.

Let us not conclude that the cause of solidarity has perished in the grave of Boulanger. In that strange document which he calls his political testament he gives utterance to his own faith in its ultimate triumph. What other meaning can we give to that Virgilian phrase, "Uno avulso non deficit alter?"

Standing on what he styles the verge of "nothingness," he yet cherishes the hope that the standard of French unity, first borne by Leon Gambetta and then by himself, will be lifted out of the dust, and through another storm and stress period will be carried to final victory. Then and not until then will the life-work of Boulanger be fully appreciated by his countrymen, and then and not now "let his epitaph be written."

Milliken Braves Up.

Up in the glorious state of Maine, where the private barrooms are thicker than jimson weeds in a country town, some of the inhabitants are inclined to wave the palms of victory. Congressman Milliken, who is a leading politician in the state of Blaine, has sworn off, he has become total abstainer. He has not tried the Keeley cure, nor has he invested in any other formula for the reformation of those who indulge in sips, but he has just quit off dry so.

The last we heard of Milliken was during the canvass which Speaker Reed and his black silk billyband made for re-election to congress. On one occasion during that lively campaign, Milliken, according to the newspapers, made his appearance on the platform in such a state of intoxication as to cast a gloom over the entire community.

The event was quite an advertisement for Milliken. He felt like a statesman, but he didn't look like one. There was too much of a sag to his under lip, and his appearance was too gratuitously solemn.

In spite of this, Milliken has reformed. Whether his reform was a gradual one, or whether he cut his habit short, will probably never be known. He received some time ago a letter from a person described as "a life-long friend," in which he was entreated to saw off and brace up, and to this letter he replied that he had become a total abstainer.

Thus Maine has another temperance man, and the blind tigers that have been built in Congressmen Milliken's honor, and which have flourished on his patronage will have to depend on the rising generation for their support.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Cotton Movement for September.

The New York Financial Chronicle, in monthly review of the overland movement of cotton, says that although the present crop of cotton was, at the close of August, behind the preceding one in point of maturity, the weather conditions almost all through September have been such as to cause a rapid ripening. Furthermore, excellent progress has been possible in picking, and as a result the amount now in sight approximates very closely to the total for the corresponding period last year. To be exact, the amount brought into sight through the ports, interior towns and the rail movement overland reaches 826,032 bales, against 809,274 bales for the month of 1890. Spinners have been less liberal takers of the staple than for this season, having carried over larger stocks at the close of August, and having to some extent at least adopted the policy of buying merely for present requirements.

The Chronicle says that the gross movement overland has been greater than in September a year ago, and moreover exceeds the total for September, 1887, the highest heretofore recorded. In the excess over last year all the routes except that via Cairo share, but the most conspicuous gain has been in the shipments from St. Louis, although the increase via Louisville is quite marked. The net also exhibits a gain over the same month a year ago, and compared with 1880 the increase is 17,040 bales.

The movement of cotton through the exports has, in the aggregate, been less than in 1890. But a glance at the abridged statement shows that this results entirely on account of less liberal receipts at the Atlantic ports. In fact, while at all the gulf ports, notably New Orleans, the net receipts are ahead of a year ago, not one of the south Atlantic ports has received as much cotton as last year, and in some cases the falling off is very marked. The net receipts have been 670,825 bales, which contrasts with 732,236 bales and 501,710 bales respectively in the two preceding years. Foreign exports during the month have reached a total of 201,805 bales, or 153,790 bales less than a year ago. Owing to the smaller export movement and decreased takings by spinners, stocks have accumulated quite rapidly, and at the close of the month are 297,578 bales ahead of September 30, 1890.

The amount of cotton marketed during September in 1891 is 44,442 bales less than in 1890, and 143,162 bales greater than in 1890.

Northern spinners had up to October 1st taken 106,814 bales, a decrease from the corresponding period of 1890 of 20,045 bales, and an increase over the same time of 1889 of 10,737 bales. The movement during September of the present year is 33,342 bales less than in 1890, and 171,162 bales greater than in 1889.

Peace Is Only a Dream.

The rumor of war in Europe, and the revolutions in Spanish America are anything but comforting to the optimists who for the past quarter of a century have been predicting the early coming of an era of universal peace.

It is the theory of some that when warfare through improved weapons reaches a point of deadly perfection all nations will prefer arbitration to strife which cannot fail to result in tremendous slaughter on both sides. Possibly this view may be well founded, but the world's experience during the past generation hardly sustains it. During that period bloody wars have occurred in every quarter of the globe, and the stronger nations have been unusually active in oppressing their weaker neighbors. Take, for instance, our civil war, the Franco-Prussian war, the war between Russia and Turkey, the English operations in Egypt, the various invasions of Asia and Africa, and perhaps a score of revolutions in Central and South America.

The fact is, large armies trained to delight in the art of war, will never improve the world's peaceful outlook. No matter how destructive the weapons are, scientific military men will always desire to try their effect upon human targets, and they will readily stand the risk involved in order to gratify their thirst for glory.

Armies are much larger than they were in the old days, and necessarily there are more officers eager for promotion. These trained butchers know that their best chance to rise is in war times, and the fact that their deadly weapons will make every struggle of short duration is an additional temptation to draw the sword when a dispute requires speedy settlement.

Peace in this age of angry passions is only a dream, and it is idle nonsense to say that the standard of French unity, first borne by Leon Gambetta and then by himself, will be lifted out of the dust, and through another storm and stress period will be carried to final victory. Then and not until then will the life-work of Boulanger be fully appreciated by his countrymen, and then and not now "let his epitaph be written."

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Between the workings of reciprocity and the sowing of alfalfa over the continent, Editor Joseph Medill, of Chicago, has his hands full!

DR. BENJAMIN HARRISON announces that Brother Blaine is too unwell to carry on a reciprocity consultation with Canada. Such an able physician as Dr. Benjamin Harrison ought to be able to diagnose the case of Son Russell and prescribe for him.

The SKELTONS of eight giants have been found in Richmond, Ky. They are the remains of the first settlers who refused to drink the insalubrious water of that section.

THE REPUBLICAN candidate for governor of Massachusetts is trying to frighten the people of that state with the confederate brigadiers.

AMERICAN HUMOR has culminated in the tin-plated joke which the republicans have sprung on the people.

THE MUGWUMP want to see Platt victorious in New York and a high tariff president elected because they don't like Tammany hall. Mugwumpism is a great affair, and George Washington Curtis is Howadji.

THE UNION WILL MEET.—The local union of the nine societies of Christian Endeavor will hold its anniversary meeting Friday evening, October 8th, at 75c, Whitehall street. The meeting will be of a social nature, but the regular election of officers will take place and the anniversary exercises will be observed. The vesper service, held in this hall on Sunday last, under the auspices of the league, was very impressive and conducted in true chautauqua spirit.

Mr. Thomas Ballew may not be such a bird among the butchers, but he excels them when it comes to wild turkeys. He killed three fine ones last week.

Armed are much larger than they were in the old days, and necessarily there are more officers eager for promotion. These trained butchers know that their best chance to rise is in war times, and the fact that their deadly weapons will make every struggle of short duration is an additional temptation to draw the sword when a dispute requires speedy settlement.

After all, there is nothing strange in this. Life is held in lighter regard than property, when ambitious rulers have the power to decide, and so long as this state of affairs exists men will fight and slay just as their ancestors have done from the beginning of time. "There is no peace."

A COLLEGE PRESIDENT warns his students against dyspepsia. He is probably keeping a boarding house.

THE PEOPLE continue to get free sugar by paying a tax of 2 cents a pound.

PHILADELPHIA seems to be proud of its Cheap John Wanamaker counter.

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HIGHWAYMAN

THE VETO STANDS

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Mr. King added that he wanted to uphold

Major H. H. H. in his administration

throughout, but that he was constrained to

oppose him in this veto.

"I know of but one thing before me," said

Mrs. Sawtell, "and that is the good of Atlanta.

That's what I'm here to work for and that's

what I am working for. I know, too, that

Mayor Hemphill is doing the same. He be

lieved that he was working for the good of

Atlanta when he wrote that, but I do

not agree with him.

The sale of beer in its territory is regulated by the same law as the sale

of liquor, and it is equally a good

law. It is not right, in my opinion, to make

the law incomplete in that section where it

is sold. I don't want to agitate this question

here or outside. I am a prohibitionist and

have always been one, but I shall stand where

I am now as long as the law is this way."

Major Pro Tem. Middlebrooks ordered the

THE CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1891. TEN PAGES.

THE VETO STANDS

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NO JURISDICTION.

So Says Mr. Justice Lamar in His Decision on the Conspiracy Case.

THE MARIETTA CASE DECIDED

And the Demurrer of the Defendants Sustained—An Interesting and Highly Important Decision.

A case of national importance has been decided by Justice L. C. Lamar.

It affects the jurisdiction of the United States courts, and is of great interest.

After a consideration of several months the justice has rendered his opinion in the case of the United States against Sanges, et al., and in that opinion Judge W. T. Newman concurs.

By that the demurrer is sustained, and the case remanded to the state court.

The case is that of the United States vs. George Sanges, Charles Porter, Dennis Alexander and Isaac Smith. They were charged at the October term, 1889, with conspiracy under sections 5508 and 5509 of the revised statutes, which charge, if sustained, would have resulted in capital conviction.

The allegations are that they combined and conspired together for the purpose of depriving one Charles Wright of the rights and privileges guaranteed to him by the constitution and laws of the United States in giving evidence before and information in the federal courts; and that, in pursuance of thus depriving him, as Wright was returning to his home in Cobb county they assaulted him upon the highway and murdered him.

The men were brought to Atlanta and jailed under an indictment last December. Sanges gave bail for \$10,000; Porter, the negro, \$7,000, while Alexander and Smith were unable to furnish bond.

The indictment was demurred to by Messrs. Glenn and Maddox, the attorneys for the defendants. The main grounds of these were:

That no such rights or privileges as that stated in the indictment were guaranteed by the constitution and laws of the United States.

That on the facts stated there was no crime charged against the United States.

The case was held up until Justice Lamar could preside over it. For that purpose he came to Atlanta in May, when the case was argued by Mr. W. C. Glenn, assisted by Messrs. J. E. Moseley and B. L. Foster, of Marietta. The question of the jurisdiction of the United States was raised.

Justice Lamar held the case under advisement, and has just rendered his decision, in which the demurrer is sustained.

In connection with the matter the justice pronounced the discussion as the ablest he ever heard on this constitutional question.

This means a big victory for the attorneys and particularly for Mr. Glenn, who made the principal argument.

It is a victory to be proud of.

Justice Lamar's Opinion.

In his opinion, Justice Lamar first cites the two sections of the revised statutes under which the indictment is drawn. For a proper understanding of the case, it is necessary to quote from the opinion:

Section 5508. If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the constitution or laws of the United States, or any person who so exercises the same, or if two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to commit a felony or hinder the free exercise of any right or privilege so secured, they shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than ten years; and, in addition thereto, shall be liable to a fine of a sum of honor, profit or trust created by the constitution or laws of the United States.

Section 5509. In an act of violating any provision in either of the two preceding sections, any other felony or misdemeanor be committed, the offender shall be punished for the same with such fine and imprisonment, or both, as the law of the state in which the offense is committed.

Commenting on this, the justice continues:

"The questions presented by this demurrer are: Does the indictment which is drawn upon the statute with respect to Congress and injure a citizen of the United States in the exercise of his right to appear and testify as a witness before the grand jury of a federal court, and also with having, in pursuance of such conspiracy, murdered him, because of his having exercised that right, describe an offense within the sections referred to? Is the right to appear as a witness and to testify before a grand jury of a federal court, a right secured by the constitution and laws of the United States in the sense in which that language is employed in those sections?"

"The two sections of the revised statutes, under which this indictment is conceded to be drawn, are sections 5508 and 5509, approved May 1870, s.5, vol. 16, p. 141. Known as the Enforcement Act, entitled 'an act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several states of this union, and for other purposes.'"

The Attorney General's View of It.

There is nothing in this fifth section which aims at a conspiracy. The six sections which follow in point of time to a conspiracy, it is insisted by counsel for the prosecution that its language retained in the revised statutes, refers to such a conspiracy as set forth in this indictment, and that the federal courts have jurisdiction over the offense as charged.

The attorney general of the United States clearly does not share the contention, in his late annual report he uses the following language:

"It is certainly an anomaly government, that those who have committed murders for the purpose of stopping processes of justice, or threatening to prevent any citizen from exercising the right of suffrage, and in doing committing a felony, or two or more persons conspiring to do the same, should be subject to the laws of the state where the same is committed, and the federal courts have jurisdiction over the offense."

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The Lancaster Case.

We have also been referred to the case of the United States vs. John H. Lancaster, 24 Fed. Rep. 896, decided in the circuit court of appeals of the state of Georgia by Judge Speer, as a case in all essential feature similar to this one; and it is argued that the two sections of the revised statutes herein should be overruled. We have examined the opinion of the learned judge in that case, and we have no hesitancy in saying that that case is not in any way similar to this one. In that case there was an indictment for conspiracy under sections 5508 and 5509 for injuring and oppressing a citizen of the United States in the exercise of his right to appear before a federal court, and it was also alleged in the indictment that in the execution and furtherance of such conspiracy the defendant had caused the death of a citizen of the United States, irrespective of race, color or creed, and that he had thereby committed a felony; but it is an indictment which alleges that the two defendants committed the offense of conspiracy respecting the jurisdiction of the federal courts, and that the mention of the fact is sufficient to show its entire distinguishability from that of which this indictment charges to have been infringed.

The indictment in this case does not charge the defendants with a conspiracy to deprive a citizen of the United States, being a person of color or person of color, of the享受 of the rights of a citizen to appear and to testify before a federal court, and with murdering him for having exercised the same; it does not allege that the state of Georgia has made no provision for the protection of the rights of any citizen or citizens to be such witnesses or to give such evidence; it does not also allege that the state of Georgia has any of its departments, or by any of its officers or agents, any of its agents acting under its authority, deny to any person the right to give evidence in any case, or to obstruct the exercise of the rights of all citizens of the United States, irrespective of race, color or creed, and that the state of Georgia has failed to recognize and protect the rights of all citizens of the United States, irrespective of race, color or creed therein; but it is an indictment which alleges that the defendants committed the crime upon which the indictment is based within the territorial limits of the state of Georgia.

Continuing Justice Lamar's:

"But if it is assumed that this section was intended to give a wide protection to the protection to the right to vote and to extend to the protection to be cured by the constitution and laws of the United States, the construction of the attorney general is still to be followed, for the fact is that after it was passed, congress enacted another law, which, in express terms, described the specific offense as conspiring to intimidate and deter a witness from attending a trial before a federal court, and also prescribing a punishment entirely different from that prescribed in sections 5508 and 5509."

He quotes section 5406 of the revised statutes and adds:

"The congress of the United States clearly

possesses the constitutional power, and is charged with the constitutional duty to protect all the agencies of the federal government, including the courts, in their official capacity, excepting in two constructions, one of which makes it accordant with the constitution, and the other renders it beyond the authority of the courts, the construction which will bring the statute into harmony with the constitution. *Granada Co vs. Brogden*, 112 U. S. 268-269.

The justice refers to the statement in the brief of the defense, which is to the effect that there is pending in court a separate indictment under 5406 against these defendants, and points out that the real effect of the decision would be to determine whether the indictment is valid, and if valid, to be punished under section 5406 or under sections 5508 and 5509. He adds:

"It is ordered that the demurrer be sustained.

ENTHUSIASTIC DRUMMERS.

They Will Meet on Thursday Night to Accept the Charter for Their Bank.

The incorporators of the Commercial Travellers' Savings bank held a meeting yesterday morning at the office of Dr. George E. Johnson, the bank's attorney. Several technical points were looked over. The subscription lists must be audited and approved, and on Thursday night, at 7 o'clock, the incorporator will again meet.

At that time the charter recently granted by the state will be received, and a call made for the first assessment. In addition the officers of the bank will be elected.

Those connected with the enterprise are enthusiastic over its prospects. They hope to have the bank in good running order by March 1st at the latest, and will work hard to avoid the heavy cost attached to such a business, and, at the least, minimum of expense incurred in loans as provided for in its charter.

The first payment on the stock will be called for and is payable on Saturday, November 14, 1891.

What Is Good Baking Powder?

It is a well-known fact that carbonate of ammonia is used by bakers in the preparation of the finest and most wholesome bread and cake, and has been from time immemorial. It is among the oldest and at the same time most healthful constituents of the food power of ammonia in gas by the heat of the oven, and leaves no trace of itself in the food, and it is this that gives it its great value as a leavening agent in the opinions of the physicians—*New York Journal*.

At Gammont School.

Gammont Theological seminary has opened for its ninth year of work, and the outlook is reported as most promising. There is an increase in the number of students, and the ministry from all parts of the south.

President Thirkield has returned from a summer spent in the White mountain region, having thoroughly recovered from the grip which interfered seriously with his work last year.

PERSONAL.

C. J. DANIEL, wallpaper, window shades, room furniture, and furniture; 40 Marietta street, telephone 77.

The many friends of Mr. W. M. McKinnell, who has been sick for the past two months, will be pleased to learn of his convalescence.

MR. ROBERT MCKINNELL, returned to his home in New York Sunday. Mr. McKinnell was called to Atlanta on account of the serious illness of his brother, Mr. W. M. McKinnell.

DR. R. R. HARRIS, a member of Savannah's city council and a prominent physician of that city, was at the Markham yesterday.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S vice consul at Savannah, Mr. Walter Robertson, was in the city yesterday.

S. H. ADAMS, Savannah's city attorney, was in the supreme court yesterday.

ATLANTA LAW SCHOOL.

Will open the fall session at 7:30 o'clock p.m., October 5th, at the college buildings of the Southern Medical College on Edgewood avenue, with the opening address by the Hon. Logan E. Blackley, to which the public is invited. The work of the school will be conducted during the day, and evenings thereafter, by lectures and classes every evening of the first five days of the week, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. This school offers the finest advantages of any point in the south for the study of law. The following are the faculty.

FACTORY.

Thomas S. Powell, M.D., president.

Hamilton Douglas, Ph. M., LL.B., Dean-Lawyer of torts, and corporations.

Charles A. Read, B.L.—Lecturer on common and statutory law.

Hooper Alexander, A.B.—Lecturer on contract relations.

Blewett H. Lee, B.Sc., A.M., LL.B.—Lecturer on evidence, pleadings and equity, SPECIAL LECTURES.

Hon. Logan E. Blackley, chief justice of the supreme court of Georgia.

Hon. Thomas J. Simmon, associate justice supreme court of Georgia.

Hon. Samuel Lumpkin, associate justice supreme court of Georgia.

Hon. Richard H. Clark, judge of the Stone Mountain circuit.

Hon. John L. Hopkins, late judge of the Atlanta circuit.

Hon. George H. Hillier, late judge of the Atlanta circuit.

Hon. Marshall J. Clarke, judge of the Atlanta circuit.

Hon. Henry Jackson.

Hon. Hoke Smith.

Hon. Samuel Weil.

Hon. Rufus T. Dorsey, late judge city court of Atlanta.

Hon. Howard Van Epps, judge of the city court of Atlanta.

Colonel Alex C. King.

Hon. John C. Reed.

Hon. Lewis W. Thomas, solicitor city court of Atlanta.

Colonel W. A. Haygood.

Colonel Thomas W. Latson.

Archibald H. Duff, Esq.

Mr. and Mrs. Low, law offices offered to business men who wish to take a special course and to those who are practitioners.

For catalogues and information apply to Hon. Daniel Dugay, Attorney at Law, 214 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga. Sept. 26 1891.

PROSTON MOTOR REVIVING MACHINE.

City saleroom No. 117 Whitehall street.

Our machines run by spring power and have no trade. They are simple and durable, and the speed can be perfectly controlled.

Oct. 4-1891.

We Are in the Swim.

When it comes to pretty jewelry, wedding and birthday presents. *Mader & Berkele*, 30 Whitehall street.

Oct. 4-1891.

M'DEMORE'S PORTFOLIO OF FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS.

Never returns. I will send sealed FREE to any address a premium book enlarge small weak parts and come out for lost vigor, emaciations, varicose, impotency. Address J. D. HOUSE, Box 66, Albion, Mich.

Sept. 26-1891 sat tues thru

WEAK MEN.

NEW CERTAIN MEDICINE.

Lasting Medicine.

Never returns. I will send sealed FREE to any address a premium book enlarge small weak parts and come out for lost vigor, emaciations, varicose, impotency.

J. D. HOUSE, Box 66, Albion, Mich.

Sept. 26-1891 sat tues thru

BUY COAL NOW!

DON'T WAIT.

Until the moment you need it and then expect immediate delivery. I sell the celebrated Monleva, Jellico, LeHigh and Splint Coals all at lowest prices. Send in your orders for your supply.

Also plenty first-class Stove Wood always on hand.

W. E. HOYLE.

Corner Whitehall and Garnett Sts.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda

is endorsed and prescribed by leading physicians because both the Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites are the recognized agents in the cure of Consumption. It is painless and milk.

Scott's Emulsion is a perfect Emulsion. It is a wonderful flesh producer. It is the best remedy for CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs

THEY WANT PASSES.

The House Would Rather Not Vote on the Free-Pass Bill.

A NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED.

What Was Done in the Senate and House of Representatives Yesterday—Capital Gossip.

There was but little business of importance transacted by the legislature yesterday.

Both house and house-passed a number of bills of local interest, but nothing of great public concern was accomplished.

There was a short fight in the house over the second reading of the free-pass bill, which showed that the members are opposed to it, and that if possible to stave off a vote on its passage there will be none.

The House.

The house took up senate bills the first thing yesterday and passed them with rapidity. Those passed were:

Incorporating the Georgia Savings bank of Atlanta.

Incorporating the Mutual Building and Loan Association of Georgia.

To incorporate the Economic Banking Company.

To provide and establish a system of water-works and electric lights for the town of Elberton.

To prohibit hunting or fishing on lands of another in Coffee county.

Repealing the act to abolish the office of county treasurer of Monroe county and make the chairman of the board of county commissioners ex-officio treasurer.

The following house bills were passed:

To authorize the authorities of each town and city to appraise assessors.

To render legal all publications of notices, citations, advertisements, etc., notwithstanding the number of days between the first publication and at the time sale is to take place.

Wild Lands.

The house passed an important resolution bearing on the wild lands of the state. Mr. Huff, of Bibb, introduced the resolution at the request of Mr. Jouey, of Irwin.

It provides that the attorney general be required to investigate the cutting of timber on ungranted lands in each county authorized by section 10 of December 20, 1870, to be sold and the proceeds devoted to educational purposes. All proceeds arising from suits against persons having cut timber from these lands are to go to the educational fund, after the expenses of the litigation are deducted.

Other Matters.

The bill to prevent the issue of license after the calling of an election on the prohibition question, and the resolution of the result of such election, came up in the regular order. After some discussion it was recommitted to the judiciary committee.

Speaker Howell appointed the following members on the joint committee to consider the school bill: Messrs. Jackson, of Heard, Flannigan, of Dalton, and Mr. T. C. Jones.

Mr. Huff, of Bibb, introduced a resolution to pay J. J. Yarborough a reward of \$100 for capturing on Ben Terrell and delivering him to the sheriff of Coveta county.

Mr. O'Neal's bill to authorize the judges of the superior court to issue selectmen, divers or other cases where the evidence is vague or obscure, to hear and try such case after clearing the courtroom of any portion or all of the audience, was passed.

Mr. Brown, of Haralson, opposed the bill because, said he, the scripture says nothing shall be done in secret except it shall be made manifest openly.

A bill by Mr. Sibley, of Cobb, providing that money derived from the hire of county convicts be covered into the county treasury instead of applying it to the payment of the officers of county courts, was killed.

Afternoon Session.

Quite a fight was precipitated at the opening of the afternoon session over a motion to suspend the rules and read a second time the bill prohibiting members of the legislature from riding on free railroad passes.

The ayes and nays were called on the question. Major Cutts, of Americus, when his name was called, made a statement that doubtless nearly every member of this house had been riding on free passes, and desired to continue to do so. He thought the bill should be changed so as to take effect only after the terms of the present members had expired. The house seemed to agree with him, for only sixty-four members voted in the second reading while thirty-five voted against it. Failing to get the required two-thirds vote, the bill was not read a second time.

The bill prohibiting the granting of licenses for the sale of liquors in towns of less than five hundred inhabitants was then taken up. The amendment making the law applicable only to towns hereafter incorporated was adopted.

Mr. Wootten, of Dougherty, vigorously but briefly opposed the bill. He declared it was too much of an infringement upon the local option law.

He thought the matter of the selling of liquors should be left entirely with the counties, and he did not think it just for the legislature in its laws to discriminate in favor of large towns against small ones.

Mr. Maxwell, of Talbot, wanted the bill passed. He declared towns were applying for incorporation simply that they might be able to sell whisky.

The vote of the ayes and nays stood 86 to 31. Not getting a constitutional majority the bill was lost.

The bill to repeal the act providing when transfers and leases shall take effect of third parties was referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Fleming, of Richmond, opposed it. Mr. Lumsden, of White, spoke in favor of it.

The bill was recommended to the judiciary committee.

The bill to prevent the sale of liquors in prohibits, sales, and prescribing a penalty for the same, was taken up, but was defeated on account of failure to get a constitutional majority.

The Senate.

The time of the upper form of the general assembly was largely given up, yesterday, to reading bills passed by the house and sent over to the senate to be subjected to the crucial test of the wisdom and statesmanship of that body.

During the call of the roll for the introduction of new bills and resolutions, Senator Williams, of the first district, introduced a joint resolution of the senate and house, that the legislature of Georgia urge upon the representatives of the state in both branches of congress to exert their best powers and influence to secure the passage of a bill by congress to appropriate a sufficient amount of money to speedily complete the work begun by the government in giving to Savannah such depth of water as to secure to that port the commercial benefits to which it is entitled. The resolution also asks Governor Northern to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of the governors of the states of Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin, and at each of those governors to be requested to lay the subject-matter of the resolution before the legislature of his state with the purpose of securing from these legislatures action on their part similar to that taken by the Georgia legislature in urging upon this state's representatives in congress to secure a deep-water approach for Savannah.

Senators Clark and voted against the resolution, but he played a lone hand. His was the only voice in opposition to the bill.

Senator Glenn called up his bill, for the third reading, to require all persons or corporations operating, or intending to operate, railroads in Georgia to post the time of begin-

ning such operation and the time of the conclusion of such operation. Passed.

The following house bills were passed:

To incorporate the Quitman Railway Company.

To incorporate the town of Whitehall.

To incorporate the Georgia representatives in both branches of congress to favor legislation strengthening the power and legislation of the interstate commerce commission to regulate through freight and passenger rates.

Senate bill to change and alter the southern boundaries of the state.

House bill to provide for the more complete examination of witnesses and to preserve the right of impeachment.

House bill of providing the time and mode of performing service by publication.

House bill to establish waterworks and electric lights at Elberton, to be issued bonds for same, for the people of Elberton to vote on the question of issuing these bonds.

House bill to incorporate the town of Piedmont, in Pike county.

Senate bill to amend the charter of the city of Macon to issue bonds to construct a system of drainage.

The rules were suspended and senate bill 249 was taken up and the house amendments were overruled in.

Senate bill to appropriate \$500 to renovate the poorhouse in Atlanta.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, October 5, 1891.
New York exchange buying at par; selling at \$1.50^c.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	
New Ga. 3½% 27	Atlanta 7½ 1890-1918
No. 2 3½% 27	Atlanta 6 1/2 D. 111
No. 2 3½% 25	Atlanta 6 1/2 D. 109
No. 2 3½% 24	Atlanta 4 1/2 D. 99
No. 2 3½% 23	Atlanta 4 1/2 D. 95
No. 2 3½% 22	Atlanta 4 1/2 D. 90
No. 2 3½% 21	Atlanta 4 1/2 D. 85
No. 2 3½% 20	Atlanta 4 1/2 D. 80
No. 2 3½% 19	Atlanta 4 1/2 D. 75
No. 2 3½% 18	Atlanta 4 1/2 D. 70
No. 2 3½% 17	Atlanta 4 1/2 D. 65
No. 2 3½% 16	Atlanta 4 1/2 D. 60
No. 2 3½% 15	Atlanta 4 1/2 D. 55
No. 2 3½% 14	Atlanta 4 1/2 D. 50
No. 2 3½% 13	Atlanta 4 1/2 D. 45
No. 2 3½% 12	Atlanta 4 1/2 D. 40
No. 2 3½% 11	Atlanta 4 1/2 D. 35
No. 2 3½% 10	Atlanta 4 1/2 D. 30
No. 2 3½% 9	Atlanta 4 1/2 D. 25
No. 2 3½% 8	Atlanta 4 1/2 D. 20
No. 2 3½% 7	Atlanta 4 1/2 D. 15
No. 2 3½% 6	Atlanta 4 1/2 D. 10
No. 2 3½% 5	Atlanta 4 1/2 D. 8
No. 2 3½% 4	Atlanta 4 1/2 D. 6
No. 2 3½% 3	Atlanta 4 1/2 D. 4
No. 2 3½% 2	Atlanta 4 1/2 D. 2
No. 2 3½% 1	Atlanta 4 1/2 D. 1
Atlanta Nat'l. 3½%	Lowry Co. 1/40
Atlanta B. & C. 150	Atlanta Trust 1/40
Merch. Bank. 150	Am'n Banking
Bank of Ga. 150	& Trust Co. 100
Bank of Ga. 100	Bank of Ga. 100
Capitol City 150	& Trust Co. 100
RAILROAD STOCKS.	
Georgia 100% 109	Atl. & West. 100
Georgia 100% 109	Atl. & St. L. 100
Georgia 100% 109	A. P. & L. 100
Georgia 100% 109	W. & W. 100
Central. 80	No. 2 do. debent. 80
Cent. debent. 80	85

THE NEW YORK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, October 5.— The stock market today exhibited a heavy tone under the persistent hammering to which it was subjected by the room traders, who seem to think that, because of the decided rise which has taken place in the market since the beginning of the year, there would be a chance to reap some immediate profits by a turn in the price. The confidence in the future of the market, however, proved to be such that new buyers came in at every decline, and the downward movement, which prevailed during most of the afternoons, was checked by a strong rally. In all cases are insignificant. The decided strength shown by the Vanderbilt property is looked upon as a sure indication that a powerful interest has returned to the street and is working for a better market. The day was quiet, with little or no change in the market, and character to any movement either way was developed, and the movements of prices were entirely the result of the opposing factions in the street. Throughout the day, however, the market seemed to be trading, as it did in the last great rally, in a show of greater and greater activity. There was only one weak point in the list—Union Pacific—and the loss for the day in that was a fraction only, while Rock Island and several of the specialties were very strong, especially during the forenoon. Lake Shore, Wheeling and Lake Erie, both common and preferred stocks, Burlington and Quincy showed marked strength throughout the greater portion of the day. The demand for stocks was very heavy at the opening, and the pressure to sell was held in check by the arrival of a large quantity of stocks which had been held in abeyance. The market finally closed only fairly active, and heavy to weak generally at about the lowest prices. The final changes are almost all for small fractions, and show great irregularity, while an advance of 1 per cent in Rock Island and a fall of 1 per cent in Union Pacific and 1 per cent in Western Pacific were effected. Sales of listed stocks today, 459,000 shares; unlisted, 10,000.

Exchange quiet and heavy to 140^c; commercial bills, 147^c to 152^c.

Mortgage 3½%, closing off at 2½%.

Sub-treasury balances: Coin, \$108,000; currency, \$10,000.

Governments dull but steady; 4 1/2% to 5%.

State bonds dull but steady; 4 1/2% to 5%.

Local governments 4 1/2% to 5%.

December delivery 4 1/2% to 5%.

January delivery 4 1/2% to 5%.

February delivery 4 1/2% to 5%.

March delivery 4 1/2% to 5%.

April delivery 4 1/2% to 5%.

May delivery 4 1/2% to 5%.

June delivery 4 1/2% to 5%.

July delivery 4 1/2% to 5%.

August delivery 4 1/2% to 5%.

September delivery 4 1/2% to 5%.

October delivery 4 1/2% to 5%.

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July delivery 4 1/2% to 5%.

August delivery 4 1/2% to 5%.

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Companyest at the rate of 2 per
cent at current rates.C. C. CO.,
ROAD ST.
& Co.FAYS ON HAND,
RAIL INSTRUMENTS,
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DSMITH, Secretary

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2 Kimball House, Wall

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Atlanta, Ga.

Edgewood Avenue.

Sewing Machines

Paper Patterns. Fab-

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We challenge come

Illinois, Atlanta, Ga.

Injunction, Investment Con-

For particulars,

Keweenaw Avenue and Ivy

a Monumental Work of

Bro. Proprietors.

THE RAILROADS.

What is Going on in Railroad Circles
and With Railroad Men.

OUTLOOK FOR BUSINESS IS BRISK.

The Ocean Steamship Company—Promi-
nent Officials Who Are Here and
Some Who Are Not.

Travel is growing heavier every day. All
the lines are feeling it. Ticket agents are
busy, and the general passenger agents are
busy. Travel south by the Richmond and
Danville vestibule is almost all that can be
taken care of. The coaches come in crowded,
and yesterday's north-bound was filled.

The depot question is just where it was at
the close of last week. Nothing new has
been decided.

The Ocean Steamship has resumed its regular
schedules which were missed last week on ac-
count of the strike. Yesterday's ship got off
from Savannah at the hour appointed and as
the striker's places have been filled the load-
ing and unloading of the steamer will go on
with the same dispatch as before the trouble.
The Tallahassee, the record-breaking Kansas
City and the Chatanooga sail this week for
New York. The Baltimore, Boston and
Philadelphia ships will all depart according to
schedule, too.

President C. H. Phinizy and General Manager
J. W. Green, of the Georgia road, came
over from Augusta yesterday. Major Green
took a rest in the north this summer, and has
thoroughly recovered his health. He is as
strong and is feeling as well as ever. He
resumed the work of his office on the first of
the month, relieving Colonel Phinizy, who had
been attending to the general manager's duties,
in connection with his own as president.

A meeting of the rate committee was held
at Colonel Slaughter's office yesterday. The
gentlemen present from out of town were Mr.
McFadden, representing the Plant system, and
Mr. March, representing the Nashville, Chat-
anooga and St. Louis. The sessions will con-
tinue for three or four days.

M. S. H. Hardwick, assistant general pas-
senger agent of the Central and the Georgia
Pacific divisions of the Richmond and Danville,
was in the city yesterday, and returned
last night to Savannah.

Mr. M. A. Lindsay, general passenger agent
of the Indian Springs and Flovilla road, spent
yesterday in Atlanta. His line had a
splendid passenger business all summer.

Mr. A. S. Thawatt, district passenger agent
of the Richmond and Danville, with headquarters
at Chattanooga, Mr. S. C. Ray, traveling
passenger agent of the Queen and Crescent,
with headquarters at Birmingham, spent
yesterday in Atlanta.

The Richmond and Danville is renovating
its Kimball house office.

Mr. C. A. Dalton, the Richmond and Danville's
superintendent of telegraph, and Colonel Thomas A. Carter, a commissioner of the
Southern Railway and Steamship Association,
went north yesterday on the Richmond and
Danville vestibule.

Among the railroad men in Atlanta yesterday
were: Mr. T. S. Davant, of Knoxville, general
freight agent of the East Tennessee; Mr. R. E. Lutz, of Montgomery, traffic
manager of the Atlanta and West Point, and
Mr. E. E. Anderson, the Central's master of
train service.

A "Baltimore Night" suggested.

EDITION CONSTITUTION—As one who reads with
much interest the dramatic column of your paper,
I was pleased today to see the announcement of a
revival of the old English comedies by a company
organized by my old friend John T. Ford, of
Baltimore. In former years he had a brilliant career
as a theater man, and as these meetings will be
with the works of kindred authors and the tragedies
of the great Shakespeare, absorbed the atten-
tion of the players almost entirely; I have since
the abolition of the stock system scarcely gone
at all.

The fact that this revival is to be at the hands
of some young men, young people as Wilfrid Clarke
and his associates lead us to make the suggestion
that Thursday next be styled "Baltimore night,"
and that there be a general turning out of the
men of the theater, workers, business men, etc.,
in this city as will give the young
comedian a welcome worthy of their distinguished
ancestors.

With much pleasure do I recall the acting in this
city of Mr. Clarke's father, and in Charleston and New
Orleans of his grandfather, Junius Brutus
Boyd. He is a son of the same, and I am
surely proper to say that here where his ancestry
was so well known and esteemed, young Clarke's
will be the standard of what art can do.

It will be to your interest to see them before you buy.
Of our own direct importation through the Atlanta
custom house we are offering this week:

500 dozen of our well-known "Piedmont" warranted real Kid Gloves at \$1.00 dozen "Ma-
terna" real Kid Gloves at \$1.25. It is bought in this country these goods could not be retailed at
less than \$1.50 and \$1.75. Ask for our Chamois Kid Gloves at \$1. We sell the best
"Bairitz" six-button length Kid Gloves at \$1. We are sole agents for Atlanta for the popular
"Treffousee" Kid Gloves, warranted the best in the world.

Try our \$1 "Gloria" Silk Umbrella.

To those who want Cloaks and Wraps, our line is unrivaled. For ladies' misses' and
children's wear, in beauty, style, shape and fit we can please you.

All of our fall goods are in, every department filled, and we want everybody to come; even
if not ready to buy, you will be interested. We will make it profitable to you. Come!

Our success in Furniture and Carpets is phenomenal. As leaders of the Furniture and
Carpet trade we must regulate the prices accordingly. We will sell:

100 rolls Lowell, Bigelow, Hartford and other makes of best frame body Brussels at \$1.15
per yard made and laid. 10 pieces of Alexander Smith's best Moquette to be closed out at
\$1.25 per yard, made and laid. Second quality Moquette, 95¢.

The best Ingrain Carpet in America at 45¢. Others ask 65¢ for the same goods.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A Prominent Atlanta Man Has a Close Call
from Instant Death.

Mr. C. H. Kelly, business manager of the
Evening Herald, met with a serious accident
yesterday afternoon. But for his presence of
mind, it would have most assuredly resulted
in his death.

The accident occurred at the Markham
street crossing about 1 o'clock. Mr. Kelly was
returning to his business from dinner, and just
as he started to cross the railroad, at the
Markham street crossing, an engine
pushing some cars came up. The horse he was
driving was a very fiery one, and the puffing
engine caused it to become uncontrollable. In
Mr. Kelly's efforts to hold the horse the lines
snapped in two and the horse wheeled around,
giving the boy a violent jerk, and throwing
Mr. Kelly forward on the railroad track, in
less than six feet of the moving cars, which
were coming directly toward him.

Those who saw him were horrified, thinking
that he would be ground to pieces
under the cars. Mr. Kelly, bruised, bleeding
and stunned as he was, realized his position,
however, and with a desperate effort he pulled
himself off the track just as the cars rolled by.

His face was cut by the iron and glass, and he
was led to the Central railroad right off
nearby, and the blood washed off his wounds.
A deep gash was cut under his chin and he
was otherwise badly bruised. He was unable to
get to his place of business and had to be driven home.

His escape from death was pronounced by
all who saw the accident as something
miraculous.



Regular features
of every "wash day" are
clothes torn, twisted and rub-
bed out of shape; and an aching
back. You can't have any of
these if you use Pearline. It
cleans the house or hands, as
well as it washes clothes. It
injures nothing except dirt.
Your heart will be heavy, till
you get it; your labor will be
light when you have it.

Peddlers and some unscrup-
ulous grocers will tell you "as
good as Pearline." IT'S FALSE.
Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends
you something in place of Pearline, do the honest
thing—send it back.

JAMES P. B. N.Y.

THIS WEEK AT CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.'S

You will have offered you the
Greatest Bargains in Parlor Furniture
Ever sold in Atlanta, and the Finest Assortment to select from ever shown in
any store. We are determined to

LEAD THE FURNITURE TRADE !

And to Do So Have Resolved to

Sell at Short Profits. Come THIS WEEK and Buy Your Parlor Furniture and SAVE MONEY.

Also watch our advertisement every Sunday, and for that week we will save
you money on the special line of furniture advertised.

Remember! What We Advertise We Will Do.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.,
Corner Whitehall and Hunter Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

ROSE & BAILEY,

SUCCESSORS TO ROSE & CO.

43 Peachtree St., Telephone 1039.

Importers and Jobbers in Fine Wines
and Liquors.

Old Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ken-
tucky Whiskies, Choice Old California
Wines. Agents for Valentine's Champagne
Beer.

We belong to no combination; we are free to sell you goods lower than any house in the city,
and we will do it. We have disposed of our city branch house, and therefore have no further con-
nection with it.

Come to headquarters, 43 Peachtree street.

ROSE & BAILEY.

\$100,000 WORTH
OF

NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE

For this week's demand. Over 1,000 Chamber, Parlor and Dining Room
Suites on our floors. No such display ever shown in the south before.
Our floors are crowded with anxious buyers. Oak Suites, Cherry Suites,
Mahogany Suites, Walnut Suites, Book Cases, Sideboards, Hatracks,
Dining Tables, Wardrobes, Bed Lounges. 25 solid Oak Wardrobes, 100
Sideboards, 200

